

cliff: "Use your powerful influence to cause our opinions to prevail over that of his Highness, as great public interests are at stake, and serious consequences may result from his success."

Omar Pacha's plan was to make a powerful diversion from Redoubt Kale, with the view of menacing the communications of the Russians, and compelling them to raise the siege of Kars.

This project found favour in the Turkish Council at Constantinople; and Lord Clarendon also seems to have approved of at least a trial of the plan and attributed the opposition made to the French Government. He (Clarendon) therefore wrote to Lord Cowley, the British Minister in Paris, in these terms:—I regret the French Government should oppose the expedition, and the British Government would doubt whether it were wise even if they had the right to do so.

The object of the adoption of such a course by the Porte, since the void made by the withdrawal of Omar Pacha's troops in the Crimea, may be filled up by sending General Vivian's contingent either to Balaklava or Eupatoria.

On the 4th of August, Lord Cowley replied by telegraph, "The French Government will not oppose the projected expedition to Asia, under Omar Pacha, provided that the number of the Turkish contingent before Sebastopol are not diminished."

On the same day Clarendon telegraphed to Radcliffe, Omar Pacha can go to relieve Kars, provided he does not diminish the Turkish troops before the Sebastopol, or disturb the garrison of Yenikale. Desiré Vivian to hold himself in readiness to go to Eupatoria with his Turkish contingent.

Napoleon seems to have opposed some new objection, for on the 29th August, Cowley again writes to Clarendon, saying the Emperor has no objection to the removal of the Turkish troops from Balaklava, and to their being replaced by others, provided the Allied Commanders have no objection; but he will not take upon himself the responsibility of saying more.

On the 10th December, General Codrington writes to Lord Stratford:

"I wrote to Marshal Pelissier on the general tone of your letter, expressing to him the great object it seemed to be to get the Turkish troops to Trebizond, and that if done at all it should be done at once; and I offered my assistance—if I could by communication with our navy, further this object. His answer was that he could not consent to their leaving Eupatoria without the express sanction of the Emperor. General Williams meantime continued to send note after note to Lord Stratford, and at length complains he had written 54 despatches and 54 private letters, and the only reply he received was the request to recover some Russian ladies who had been carried off by a Turk."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

France.

The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was opened on Monday by the Emperor in person.

His Imperial Majesty delivered the following speech:

On the last occasion of my assembling your serious anxieties prevailed. The Allied armies were engaged in a siege, where the obstinacy of the defence raised a doubt of success. Europe uncertain, seemed to be awaiting the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself.

To maintain the war, I asked of you a loan, which you voted unanimously, though the amount might have appeared excessive. The use in the price of provisions threatened the laboring classes with general inconvenience, and disturbance of our monetary system caused a fear that business and labor would be shaken. Thanks to your aid and to the energy displayed both in France and in England, and above all to the assistance of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared, have been for the most part averted.

A grand feat of arms at last decided in favour of the Allies a struggle unexampled in history for its intensity. From that moment the opinion of Europe was more fully expressed. Our alliances were everywhere extended and strengthened.

The third loan was completed without difficulty. The country gave me a fresh proof of its confidence by subscribing for a sum five times larger than I asked for. It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from the dearth of provisions—sufferings alleviated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the patriotic efforts of the departments. The arrival of foreign grain has now produced a considerable fall; the anxiety caused by the disappearance of gold has diminished, and never has labor been more abundant and wages higher.

The hazards of war have revived the military spirit of the nation. Never have there been so many voluntary enlistments, nor so much ardor amongst the conscripts designed by lot.

To this brief recapitulation of the present situation must be added facts of great political significance. The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give a proof of her confidence and of her regard for our country, and to make our relations more intimate, has come over into France. The enthusiastic welcome she received has proved to her how profound were the sentiments her presence inspired, and was of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two peoples.

The King of Piedmont who without looking behind him, embraced our cause with that courageous spirit which he had before exhibited on the field of battle, has also come to France to consecrate a union already consecrated by the bravery of his soldiers. These sovereigns have beheld a country, lately so agitated and dishevelled of its rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceful and respected—making war, not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the energy of duty. They have seen that France that was sending 200,000 men across the seas, convoking to Paris at the same time all the arts of peace, as if she meant to say to Europe "The existing war is to me only an episode. My ideas and my powers are always partly directed to peace. Let me always tend to a good understanding, and drive me not to throw into the field of battle all the resources and all the energy of great nations."

This appeal seems to have been understood, and the winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria, moved on a decisive step, which introduced into the deliberations the entire influence of the Sovereign of a vast Empire, Sweden linked herself more closely to England and France by a treaty that guaranteed the integrity of her ter-

ritory. Lastly, the advice or entreaties of all the Cabinets reaching St. Petersburg, the Emperor of Russia, the inheritor of a situation he had not created, seemed to be inspired with a sanguinary conflict. He determined to accept the propositions transmitted by Austria. The honor of his arms satisfied, it was to his own honor to give way to the clearly expressed wish of Europe.

The plenipotentiaries of the allied and belligerent powers are now assembled in Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity that animates them all necessarily creates the hope of a favourable result. Nevertheless, it is not without dignity the end of the Conference, and be equally ready, if necessary, to draw the sword anew, or to extend the hand to those whom we have fairly fought.

Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves with the means calculated to augment the strength and the riches of France. Let us, if possible, draw closer the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacrifice, and of which peace will far better exhibit the reciprocal advantages.

Finally, in this solemn moment for the destinies of the world, let us put our trust in God to the end that He may guide our efforts in the direction most conducive to the interests of humanity and civilization.

The Emperor was most enthusiastically received in his passage to and from the Salle des Maréchaux.

Warlike Preparations.

The public are beginning to open their eyes to the real state of affairs, and to perceive that much has yet to be done before the probabilities of peace become a certainty. The credit of dispelling the delusion, which the Parisians fondly indulged in on the subject, belongs to the warlike preparations of the Government here, which are indeed of a nature to destroy any impression of the Emperor's sharing in the peace-at-any-price feeling of a great number of his lieges. In a few days twenty thousand men will embark at Marseilles for the Crimea, where they will arrive before the expiration of the armistice. It is not expected in political circles here that they will see much fighting, but it will give the Russians a convincing proof that France and England are equally determined to push on hostilities with unabated vigor. The moment the negotiations are broken off, that the Government here is bent to stand by its Allies, and that the increasing efforts of patriotic and other diplomacy to create a *refroidissement* between England and France have met with the failure they deserved.—*Paris (March 6) Correspondence of the London Standard.*

Preliminaries of Peace.

From the *London Post*, March 5. We were the first to communicate to the public, on Monday, the news of the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace. We stated that these were "identical with the Austrian Propositions," and that the proceeding, which we qualified as "important and satisfactory," left unsettled many questions which would necessarily be the subjects of immediate discussion, with a view to the framing of a definite Treaty. The accuracy of every word of this statement was fully confirmed the same evening in Parliament by the Premier, who said that "if I had been declared by the Conference, that the Preliminaries of Vienna and the Articles accepted by Russia should have the force, value, and value of a Preliminary Treaty of Peace." Stronger words than these could not be used. The perfect correctness of our announcement receives an additional corroboration from Berlin, which will be found in another column. This proceeding from a source upon which we can confidently rely, states that Count Orloff, immediately upon the execution of the act, transmitted to St. Petersburg, by telegraph, the intelligence that "Preliminaries of Peace had been signed." This message the Czar apparently deemed so important that he sent, without any delay, forward by telegraph to his Representatives "a declaration of approval"—and this is the best answer to those who have represented the intelligence which we exclusively communicated as being without value or political significance. So far from being "a postponed discovery, and a dressed up fact, worth nothing at all," it is now an acknowledged reality, held by the Czar to be not only *new*, but worth the telling.

I believe it is the general impression of the Plenipotentiaries that the difficulties yet to be arranged are not of a character to make peace any longer uncertain. At the same time I can assure you that the French Government is prosecuting, up to this hour, the war preparations, just as if there were no negotiations whatever now going on in Paris. Of this fact I have had a proof to-day, the nature of which I do not think proper to report.—*Paris (March 4) Correspondence of the London Post.*

PARLIAMENT.

On the 26th of March in the House of Commons.

Mr. Disraeli said—It is stated that preliminaries of peace have been signed at Paris, and it would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the House and the country if the noble Lord could assure us of the fact.

Lord Palmerston replied—The House and the public are aware that certain articles were proposed some time ago by Austria, with the previous consent of England and France, as conditions to be offered to Russia, and to serve as the foundation of a treaty of peace. The conditions were at first accepted by Russia with some reservations, but these reservations were rejected by Austria, and the conditions afterwards accepted by Russia unconditionally.

The acceptance was "pure et simple," as it was called; and these articles were afterwards recorded in a protocol, and signed by the representatives of the contracting powers at Vienna. At the meeting of the Conference in Paris this protocol was adopted, and entered on the minutes as the act of the Plenipotentiaries, and that having been done, they at once proceeded to the discussion of the questions, which the treaty of peace is to determine. That is the precise state of the matter as it at present stands.

Mr. Disraeli inquired when this protocol embodying the preliminaries, was signed at Paris.

Lord Palmerston replied—Some recent day last week.

Threatened War in North America.

From the *London Times*, Feb. 2.

The past fortnight, we regret to say, leaves no room for our customary complaints of want of warlike intelligence, and though the British Empire in the East enjoys undisturbed repose, there are serious disputes somewhat beyond the limits of its border, and we have at present signs of war on hostile ground both in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. On the 11th ult., the

Queen steamer was dispatched to Juddah, to afford protection to the French and English Consuls in the southern ports of Arabia, and to endeavour to suppress the contest there threatened between the Turks and Arabs.

From time immemorial a flourishing trade in slaves has prevailed between the chief places on the Arabian and African shores. Massowah, a town of between 3,000 and 4,000 population, is the chief point of export. Sometimes as many as a thousand slaves are to be found here together, ready for shipment in vessels of some twenty-five tons for Juddah, on the opposite coast; about a fourth part of them are believed to die of sickness or perish by their own hands on the way. Some months since the Sultan, formerly the great protectorate of the Slave trade, issued orders to the Turkish authorities at Juddah and Mecca for its suppression; the order was sent by the Pasha of Juddah to the Kahmukun of Mecca, who, having referred the matter to the Cadi, it was proclaimed as imperial, and to be implicitly obeyed. The Ulema and inhabitants, on this proceeded to the Court of Justice to demand on what authority the abolition of Slavery had been ordered. On the firm of the Sultan being quoted, it was denounced by them as opposed to the Koran, and the Cadi being attacked escaped with his life, and with difficulty found refuge in the sanctuary. Serious disturbances followed. A similar amount of excitement, and from the same cause, had arisen at Juddah, and both places are now in a state of siege.

Interesting about the Empress Eugenie.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on the 5th of March, says:

From this day the Empress will not leave her suite of apartments. All the requisite arrangements are made and the medical men at their posts. Paris is expecting at any moment to hear the salute of cannon. They have just printed two programmes of the ceremonies to be observed, one for the birth and the other for the baptism of an Imperial Prince or Princess. The rite of baptism will be performed on the day after birth, in the Imperial Chapel by the Grand Almoner of the Court, in presence of the Curate of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, the parish of the Tuilleries; of the Archbishops of the Metropolitan Chapter, of the grand dignitaries and functionaries of the Empire. Should it be a Prince, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor will bring to him the Grand Cord on of the Order and the Military Medal; the Grand Marshal of the Palace will take him in his arms and carry him back to his apartments. It is seriously in contemplation to give him the title of "King of Algeria."

It appears it is certain (says another letter from Paris) that the Pope will be the godfather of the infant Prince (or Princess) of the Empress. His Holiness will probably be represented by an extraordinary Envoy, unless he comes himself to Paris. The godmother of the Imperial infant will be the Queen of Sweden. Her Majesty is cousin of the Empress, she being the daughter of Prince Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, whose sister was the Empress's mother; and both are consequently grandchildren of the Empress Josephine. It was rumored for the tenth time to-day that the Empress had actually been delivered, but while the report was circulated at the Bourse and elsewhere her Majesty was driving with the Emperor in the Champs Elysees, where they were seen at 3 o'clock.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 7. *BEANS.*—Bakers' Circular reports Wheat declining to 4s 10d. 2s 4d. Corn 1s 10d. on week, without leading to much business. Other cereals report the same; but mention rather a better feeling on Friday; and give quotations for Red Wheat, about 9s 3d. 4s 10d. White Wheat, 10s 3d. 4s 11s; Western Corn, 31s 3d. 4s 3d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s 3d. 4s 3d. 35s 3d. Mixed Corn, 32s. White and Yellow not in demand. Corn Meal nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., circular reports Beef in moderate retail demand; last week's prices. Pork quiet; one lot Prime Eastern, 84s. Bacon scarce; first lot would fetch 50s 3d. Lard slowly unchanged.

PAINTS.—Baker's Circular reports Ashes continue dull, 37s 3d. 38s, 40s, and 41s. Paints quiet.

American Stock without change. Weather favourable for farming operations.

WAR FEELING IN MANCHESTER.

Even here there are many who think that war with America will be necessary and desirable, if the Pierce Government do not recede from the position it has taken in regard to the satisfaction that ought to be obtained from England on the Edinbrough question. That is the better opinion in Manchester. The time appears to be approaching when the Monroe doctrine will be put to the test. All the Paris journals support the English interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and semi-official announcements have been made on both sides of the Channel that France and England have entered into an arrangement, in connection with Spain, on the subject of Cuba or carrying out any exclusive pretensions in Central America.—*Correspondence of the Toronto Leader.*

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BEER.—The New York *Times* of March 21st says, our Cattle Market reports will be read with interest, this morning. Against some 700 cattle offered a week ago, there were 2,672 on sale yesterday. The receipts at that market sum up, for the week past, 3,570; for the previous week, 1,383; for the week before, 1,383. The total receipts at the four principal city markets (including small retail sales at Bergen) were, for the past week, 4,689; for the previous week, 1,383; for the week before, 1,383. Prices went down yesterday, as a matter of course. Fine cows, which were slow sale at \$90 to \$100, went quick a week previous at \$120 to \$130.

At a meeting of the owners and lessees of all the grain elevators at Buffalo, held on the 1st inst., a resolution was unanimously adopted that the price of elevating and storing grain for the present year be as follows:—One cent per bushel for transferring from vessel to canal boat, or into store, with storage for five days; one-half of a cent for the next five days; storage and one-fourth of a cent for every ten days thereafter.

CANADA.

Great Britain—Canada, &c.

Sir John Packington lately denounced England as disgraced, because only 45 per cent of her children from 5 to 15 years of age attended school. In a late Parliamentary Report, the per centage given as attending public and private schools is, 43.8. The Massachusetts Report shows 42 per cent, and the Canada Report, 40 per cent, as attending public and private schools.

The Canada and Massachusetts systems are called national, and supported almost entirely by grants from government or public rates, without voluntary contributions and school fees are very prominent in the means of support, being three-fourths of the whole expenditure.

One table shows an average attendance at 3,456 schools, of 431,376 children, at a cost per head, for teachers' wages of \$43.12.

Massachusetts has 4,163 schools, with an average of 61,263 pupils, at a cost per head for teachers' wages—of \$18.61. Canada has 3,127 schools with an aggregate of 82,846 pupils at a cost per head for teachers' wages of \$5.90.

SCOTLAND.—The last census has placed the educational state of this country far beyond that of any of the transatlantic States. It showed "scholars," equivalent to 486,566, producing an attendance of 306,577, or 86 per cent of the nominal rolls, while the per centage of Massachusetts, New York and Canada will not exceed 33.

I have not the means within reach of ascertaining the per centage of the children from 5 to 15 years of age, attending schools, or the cost for each scholar.

The last reports of the Free Church Educational scheme shows a fund from Government grants and contributions of £13,466 sterling, by the proper management of which, increased by fees of course, 79,901 children are taught for a year; while in the State of Massachusetts a fund of £456,710 sterling only produces an annual attendance of about 82,726, and, as there is no want of children in the State, this may be taken as some criterion of the effects of a system supported by voluntary contribution and fees, and one in which a State takes upon itself the duty of the entire education of the people by taxes and rates, and carries it out in a manner similar to an Established Church.

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway.

What a monstrous job that concern has been from first to last. The Superintendent sends a return dated March 7, telling that in the year ended Dec. 31, 1855, 202,193 persons were carried on the road, of whom but 27,250 went through; that 2,100 tons of freight were carried, and \$2 1-2 per ton for freight freight received; that twenty miles an hour was the average speed of passenger cars, including stops; that 290,411 bushels of wheat and 128,350 bushels of corn were carried; that the earnings were, passengers \$172,653—freight \$161,556—electrical \$6,000—other \$1,251—total \$341,460; that the expense of operating the road was \$229,100, leaving the income that something was really gained toward paying interest.

For printing, advertising, paper and pen-knives, the charge is \$1,653.45; clerks \$2,979; road \$32,843; maintenance of way \$11,000; repairs, &c., \$1,053; fuel, &c., \$38,992; carriages \$171; sundries (\$7 \$7, 671); miscellaneous \$2,118; and no explanation; water \$6,629; conductors' salaries, men, baggage and trunks \$33,737; "no accident to any passengers?" &c.

As to any returns, showing the real condition of the concern: its debt, transactions, income, property, expenditure, &c., it is no use asking for it. Sir E. Head, like Sir E. seems destined to protect the wrong, just as that artificial clever knave Hinkins did, assisted by "speech making, newspaper reading" &c. There is \$1,522 for taxes on real estate. Where is it?—*Macdonald's Message.*

Every body wondered a few years ago, how a young, unknown lawyer named Bell, residing in Belleville, was made one of the solicitors of the Grand Trunk Railway—the chief legal adviser of the British-American. Everybody likewise wondered how another lawyer of the name of Gall was made another solicitor by the same company. The wonder probably continues except in quarters where it is known as it is to us, that the Hon. John Ross, first of all, in his private capacity, partner of Mr. Bell, at Belleville; and secondly partner of Mr. Gall in Toronto, while with great advantage to himself, the same gentleman presides over the Grand Trunk Railway, at the rate of \$22,000 a year, and contingencies. We live in a mighty country. And not a few of our people are verily great—in scheming, in intrigue, in guile, in avarice—great in selfishness, great in everything except patriotism, high honor and unselfish integrity.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

A writer in a New York contemporary asserts that Banel and other parties interested in the great steamship *Leviathan*, are also heavily interested in the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. They propose to sell in Liverpool tickets, through to any part of Canada. Their object therefore was to get a port sufficiently large to accept their vessel and near as possible to Canada. Portland, which is connected with Montreal by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, affords a suitable harbour, and from there emigrants can be immediately distributed to all parts of the Province. The mammoth steamer, it would therefore appear, has been built as a tender to the Canadian road.

The *Globe* of Monday says that there was a rumour in town on Saturday that the Governor-General had received a despatch from England, recommending the removal of the Seat of Government to a safer place than Toronto.

A very destructive fire occurred in the village of Prince Albert, in the township of Reach, on the 15th inst., which destroyed 41 houses.

The Halifax *Times* of March 8th, says:—Great activity has been apparent in the Ordnance Department, since the arrival of the last steamer, and the Citadel is being well supplied with powder and other warlike stores. A vessel has already arrived with ammunition, which report says, is to be transported overland via New Brunswick, to Quebec, accompanied by a strong escort. There appears to be no doubt that John Bull in these parts of his dominions, is putting his house in order, in anticipation of a hostile

visit from brother Jonathan, and will be fully prepared to reply to all civilities that may be tendered upon so interesting an occasion.

The sum total of money contributed by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States for mission purposes for one year, would not pay the expenses of the Allied Army for six hours.

Canadian Self-Government.

From the *London Times*.

Yesterday we took occasion to remark on an event which has consolidated the power of Britain in the far East; to-day we have equal, if not greater pleasure, in pointing out the position to an equally gratifying proof of the firmness and durability of our Empire in the remote West. We really seem at last to have solved the problem, so long deemed insoluble, how to retain a Colonial dependency under the dominion of the mother country, without violence and without coercion, by the mere strength of mutual interests and mutual benefits. That a perfectly free community—governed by institutions more democratic than our own, and well knowing that should it fix its mind upon separation from us, that separation can be obtained by the mere expression of its will—should cling closely to our side, should reveal its loyalty to our Queen and respect for our institutions, is a spectacle at once striking and so gratifying as to deserve more than ordinary mention from those whose duty it is to chronicle the noteworthy events of the time. It is not that Canada enjoys from us any peculiar advantages—for she has to compete in our markets against the whole world—not yet that she receives from us any very efficient military protection, for the Governor-General, when he went to open the Legislative Council and Assembly at Toronto, was escorted by Canadian Volunteers and saluted by a salvo from Canadian Artillerymen. But Canada feels that England has at length learnt how to deal liberally and justly with her colonies; that she has cast aside the antiquated maxims of restraint and interference, and whatever control she exercises over them is that of a kind parent instead of a stern and grudging guardian.

Compare the state of things disclosed in the speech of the Governor-General to the two Canadian Chambers with the condition of Canada only 20 years ago, and consider by what means and by what influences the mighty revolution that comparison will evince has been brought about. The Governor-General congratulates the colony on the final settlement of the Clergy Reserves, and anticipates an equally speedy settlement of the equally vexed question of the Seigneurial Tenures. He congratulates the Parliament with great justice and reason, on the opening of 250 miles of railway, and anticipates that 250 more will be opened in the course of the succeeding year. He proposes a bill to change the nominated into an elective Legislative Council. He has made arrangements for a line of steamers between the St. Lawrence and England. The revenue is in a satisfactory state, and the reduction of duty from the reciprocity treaty with America is compensated by the increase of commerce. Nor does he omit to express, in terms which he well knows will find a response in the bosom of every one of his hearers, whether of French or English origin, a hearty sympathy in the war and a fervent wish for its successful termination. This is the speech of the Governor-General of Canada.

Can this Canada really be the same Canada, the same land of endless disputes and miseries that burst out into armed rebellion less than twenty years ago, and was only prevented by the stern acts of military oppression from throwing itself into the arms of the American Union, and following in 1837 the example of 1776? Can this be the Canada whose Assemblies were forever stopping the supplies, impeaching their Governors, passing motions and even treasonable addresses, and abandoning themselves to be led at will by the most empty and most furious of demagogues?—Can this be the Canada, poor and deserted—without capital and without credit—whose scanty population required an army to keep them down—whose fortresses could not be entrusted except to British troops—whose colonies and not her own people were to be trusted? The land is the same and the people are the same; the difference is in us—in our rules of action—in our laws and system of government. Step by step the Liberal party won for Canada, in spite of the most determined opposition, the liberties and privileges which have made her happy, great and prosperous. The act for uniting the two Provinces, and constituting a single Legislature for both was shown of many of its most valuable provisions by the Tory party of that day, and Parliament has ever since been employed in conceding piecemeal rights which ought never to have been conceded at once. The power of dealing with the Civil List was conceded in 1817, but it was only after a long and eager struggle that Parliament could be prevailed upon to grant the much desired right of dealing with questions of religious endowments, according to colonial rather than Imperial ideas, involved in the passing of the bill to secularize the Clergy Reserves. It is one of the many blessings which attended on Lord Derby's exit from power, that it prevented the transmission of a despatch to the Colonies, which would have been a declaration of war with what they justly considered colonial and not Imperial rights. The need to deal with religious endowments, and to modify the Canadian constitution, wrong from the English Tories. It may indeed be doubted whether this last measure will be carried into effect; for the Assembly has tasted the sweets of absolute power, and will not be readily induced to substitute for the weak check of a nominated Council, the efficient counterpoise of another popular assembly. But we have done well in conceding the right, whether that right be immediately exercised or no.

Thus, then, it has come to pass that wealth and prosperity have fixed their abode in Canada, and that a Governor who is escorted by native volunteers speaks, in the name of Her Majesty, to the Parliament with a force and authority which all the bayonets of the British Army could never have contained upon him. Here we have the most signal and decisive instance of the working of principles professed by the two parties in power, which the Legislature and the country are divided. It seems hardly credible, considering the infidelity of human nature, that one party should have been so entirely right, and the other so uniformly and persistently wrong. And yet the men who would have their blind and narrow compasses been listened to, have prevented all this happiness, have perpetuated all this misery, and alienated forever from us that noble and generous spirit, which we have done well to cherish. We have done well to cherish the right, whether that right be immediately exercised or no.

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May, nothing daunted by the uniform ill success of the past, the spirit of ancient Toryism seems to be again alive and rampant, busy as ever in the attempt to perpetuate abuses and inequalities, and frustrate on the most frivolous grounds, the most useful and enlightened measures. No country is entitled to good government that will submit to bad and England, if she refuse to be taught by the experience of Canada, may possibly learn those truths at her own expense which have been so fully demonstrated at the cost of her dependencies.

THE North York Sentinel.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Is Published in the Town of Newmarket every

Thursday Morning.

At the Office, Main-Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."

A. BOULTBEE, Editor.

TERMS:

Seven Shillings and Sixpence per annum, payable in advance. If not so paid Two Shillings and Sixpence will invariably be added.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six Lines and under, first insertion... 20 2 6
Each subsequent insertion... 0 3 7 1/2
Six to Ten Lines, first insertion... 0 3 3 1/2
Each subsequent insertion... 0 2 6
Above Ten Lines, first insertion per line... 0 4
Each subsequent insertion per line... 0 3
Large six lines and under, per annum... 0 10
For six months... 0 6 0

Merchants and others can advertise on advantageous terms.

All orders relating to advertisements must be in writing.

All letters and communications addressed to the Editor, must be prepaid, to ensure attention.

The Jobbing Department

OF THIS OFFICE comprises a complete set of NEW TYPE, HEADERS, &

gaining a certain degree of personal popularity at the expense of the public treasury, we may safely say that, as an intended boon, it has entirely failed in its purpose. On the contrary, we do not hesitate to aver that, in a pecuniary point of view, it has been positively disastrous to a majority of the proprietors of country newspapers. So long as a sum, in itself merely nominal, was demanded for the transmission of a newspaper through the medium of the post, a certain degree of confidence might be fairly entertained that it would arrive at its destination—under the new system, on the contrary, the probabilities are pretty evenly balanced that it will never reach the party to whom it is addressed. Unless some radical alteration in the present system be speedily introduced, we are induced to believe that the Hon. Postmaster-General will have an unanswerable proof of the real degree of popularity in which his pet measure is held, by the receipt of petitions to the House, signed by the great bulk of the newspaper proprietors of the Province, praying for a repeal of a measure which threatens the early extinction of their subscription lists. It is to be hoped that on the next occasion that the Parliament becomes seized with a desire to encourage a national literature, it will not again give its support to a crude and ill-digested measure which could only operate perniciously on interests it was intended to benefit. We are not disposed to quarrel with the praiseworthy intentions of the supporters of the Free Postage Bill, we merely warn them that a repetition of a similar kind of patronage will be fatal to the object it was intended to nourish.

Lecture at Aurora.

A lecture was delivered at Aurora last week, by Dr. Geikie, the subject being "The Medical Profession." At the general request of the large meeting assembled, the Chair was occupied by Thomas Appleton, Senr., Esq., who made a few preliminary observations, in which he remarked on the necessity of the acquisition of a very liberal education by gentlemen intending to embrace the profession of medicine. He also dwelt at considerable length on the subject of the Homoeopathic treatment, handling many of its most indefensible positions with unsparring severity, and ridiculing the system generally as an absurdity.

Dr. Geikie, in commencing his lecture, made some preparatory observations on the great antiquity of medicine as a science, and traced its rise and progress from a remote period of the world's history down to the present time. From the records or traditions to which we now have access, the lecturer stated, the Egyptian was the earliest among the nations of antiquity who first practiced medicine and the knowledge thereof acquired was principally confined to the priests. In process of time, however, their information on this subject travelled into Assyria and Judea, but we have no evidence of the degree of perfection these ancient nations attained in this beautiful and important study. It appears to have been subsequently introduced into Greece, as mentioned in the case of Cyron, a pupil of Aesculapius, who publicly practiced and taught medicine. A countryman of his, too, the great Hippocrates, was the first to point out the necessity of a study of the human system in order to arrive at positive medical truths. Hippocrates may, indeed, be properly denominated the Father of Medicine, as previously to his time, its professors could be considered little better than empirics. He, however, reduced the crude materials into a system, and wrote what were probably the first works on the science of medicine. As an evidence of the extent and accuracy of his researches, it is only necessary to say that his works continue to be consulted down to the present day, and are still referred to by the leading members of the Faculty. From Greece the ancient Romans first derived their knowledge of the science of medicine, and practiced it, with more or less success, up to the time of the declension of the Roman Empire. When that event occurred, followed as it was by the irruption of the barbarians and the nearly total extinction of the arts and sciences, the Arabians appear to be the only people who succeeded in preserving intact the medical lore which had been accumulating throughout many centuries. When comparatively peaceful times again appeared, and the nations had become settled within new boundaries and under different appellations, the discovery of printing served to publish to the ends of the earth the lore which had so long been confined within such narrow limits, and to give assurance that the lights of science should never again be so fatally extinguished. By this new and mighty engine, every department of knowledge, till then confined to a few, began to open up its stores to all who chose to seek it, and the general diffusion of information, which dates its commencement from that time, has been gradually extending, in increasing circles, ever since.

Such is a brief and very imperfect outline of the historical portion of a most able oration. We regret that want of space compels us to give even a summary of the remarks which succeeded. The lecturer pointed out the gradual advances since made in medical science, and reviewed the various theories that had at different times risen and died after an ephemeral existence. He defended the changes that are perpetually taking place in medical practice, contending that so far from being a discredit, they constitute one of its greatest glories, as showing the eagerness of the profession to avail themselves of all innovations on ancient practices when proved to possess virtues not hitherto employed.

At the conclusion of this lecture, Mr. Chas. Doano rose in defence of the Homoeopathic theory, signifying the remarks of the Chairman as altogether too sweeping in their character. As we were not able to find room for the remarks of the Chairman attacking Homoeopathy, we deem it unnecessary to publish the defence.

Dr. Hunter, after opposing the remarks of the last speaker so far as they regarded the truth of the Homoeopathic theory, added that he would be glad if scientific lectures could be given in every town and village in the Province. He believed they would act more powerfully in routing quackery, in every form, than any other plan that could be devised.

The meeting then broke up after a round of cheers for Dr. Geikie, who was frequently interrupted in the delivery of his lecture by the applause of the audience.

Special Notice.

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. G. L. Darby, in this issue of improvement of the science of music is especially regarded, and in this as in other neighbourhoods, sacred music is held in much esteem. To satisfactorily pursue this delightful study, the possession of a good instrument is a sine qua non. The House for which Mr. Darby is agent, has long been deservedly celebrated for the excellence of its Melodeons.

Editorial News Items.

The *Christian Guardian* contains an account of an effort recently made by the Arch Deacon of Coventry to bring the whole body of British Wesleyans once more under the pious maternal care of her gracious majesty by a reunion with the State Church of England of which the lady Victoria I. is the visible head.

A new Wesleyan stone Church at Guelph—cost over \$11,000—was opened for worship on the 20th ult.

The directors of the American Association for the advancement of Science, have invited several of the most distinguished scientific men in Europe to attend their next annual session. Arrangements have been made with the owners of the mail steamers by which a free passage will be provided for the visitors. The celebrated chemist Liebig, the English astronomer Airy, Le Verrier of France, and the Struves of Russia will most probably accept the invitations tendered to them.

A divorce case, in which the plaintiff is Rev. Richard Cox, D.D., a well known Episcopalian Clergyman, is engaging the attention of New York Upper-Tribunal. As the evidence adduced brings to light some astounding immoral and indecent revelations, the metropolitan papers of course give it at full length. Had it been only ordinarily news in its nature, the report would probably have been much compressed.

As the travelling public have lost all confidence in Collins's American Mail Steam-packet Line, owing to the loss of the *Arctic* and *Pacific*, the former most undoubtedly through the inefficiency of the captain, the Yankee papers are beginning to call in question the ability of the commanders of the British line, and the safety of the vessels under their control. A writer in the *New York Times* has been amusing himself by depicting all the horrors that will on some future day happen to a Cunard packet, and he has found editors willing to give insertion to his gloomy but baseless forebodings. This talented individual draws largely on his imagination in his efforts to deter people from patronising the British line—a series of fulfil and horrible realities warn the travelling community against its American rival.

There are at the present moment no less than 20,000 slaves in the city of Washington and the district in which it is situated. A practical reply to this that stupendous lie the American Declaration of Independence. So much for "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," because "all men are born free and equal."

Upwards of sixty bodies have been recovered from the waters of the Delaware, the remains of the unfortunate who lately perished in the burning of the Philadelphia and Camden ferry-boat.

A very valuable cow, the property of our neighbour Mr. Doherty, was on Tuesday killed on the Railroad near the Newmarket Station, where she had wandered through the neglected fences of the Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir G. Gray, Governor of New Zealand, has stated his belief that out of one hundred thousand natives, there are no more than one thousand who do not profess Christianity. Of these, fifty thousand are estimated to be in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

A correspondent of the *New York Post*, writing from Italy, gives many facts going to show that the scarcity of food in Europe is unfounded, and adds: "Having traversed a considerable portion of Western and Southern Europe in the last four months, I have observed everywhere the abundance, variety and moderate prices of good food, and general uniformity of prices."

The celebrated city, Jeddo, in Japan, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th November. The first shock was felt about 10 o'clock P. M., and was very violent. It is said that the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings and their inhabitants. One hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples and thirty thousand inhabitants were destroyed. Jeddo broke out in thirty different parts of the city at the same time.

Mr. Adam Black has been returned to the British Parliament for Edinburgh, in the stead of Mr. Macaulay the historian, who has lately retired from Parliamentary life. Mr. Black is connected with the famous publishing house of Adam Black & Co.

New York, March 25. In the Marine Court, yesterday, a suit was brought against Mr. Barclay, British Consul at this port, and Mr. Stanley, an attaché of the Consulate, by certain parties, to recover \$500 alleged to be due for services rendered under a contract to enlist men for the British army.

Mr. Stanley did not appear. Mr. Barclay pleaded the privilege of his official station, and the Judge sustaining the plea, dismissed the case.

MATILDA, March 25. This afternoon two men, a woman and a child started with the intention of crossing the river. When some distance from shore the boat was upset; the woman clung to the boat and held her child in her mouth till she was picked up about two miles from the place of the accident. One of the men was drowned and the other swim ashore. "The parties are from the other side. The name of the man drowned is HITCHCOCK."

Gen. Walker has seized all the boats belonging to the Transit Company, and after allowing the charter, has granted a new charter to another Company.

COLUMBUS H. GREEN, BARRISTER, &c., 67 King-Street (West), Toronto.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, March 26, 1856.
Fall Wheat 5s 5d; Spring Wheat 4s 9d 5s 0d; Pease 3s 6d 4s; Oats 2s 0d 2s 1d; Potatoes 2s 6d; Cornmeal 10s 11s 3d per cord; Hay per ton \$16 a \$18. Eggs per dozen 1s. Wheat coming in chiefly for storage.

BRADFORD, March 26, 1856.
Flour, \$6 @ \$6 1/2.
FALL WHEAT, 5s 3d @ 5s 3d.
SPRING WHEAT, 4s 9d.
OATS, 2s.
BUTTER, 1s @ 1s 3d.
EGGS, 1s @ 1s 3d.

Toronto, March 26, 1856.

Flour, \$2 1/2 @ 3 1/2.
PORK, 3s 3d @ 3s 6d @ 100 lbs.
BEEF, slaughtered, 4s @ 5s @ 100 lbs.
LARD, 9d @ 10d.
MUTTON, 3d @ 3d 1/2.
BUTTER, fresh, 1s 6d; Tub 1s 5d @ 10d.
EGGS, 1s 6d @ 1s 8d.
OATS, 2s 6d @ 2s 9d @ bushel.
RYE, 5s 6d @ 5s 8d @ bushel.
CORNMEAL, 10s @ 11s 3d @ bushel.
BARK, 3s 4d @ bushel.
TANNIN, 1s 10d @ 2s 2d @ bushel.
WHEAT, 1s 3d @ 1s 3d 1/2.
CORNMEAL, 9s 6d @ 2s 3d @ cord.
HAY, 10s @ 11s 3d @ ton.
STRAW, 5s @ 5s 3d @ ton.

New York, March 26, 1856.
Flour, \$7 3/4 @ \$8 25 @ barrel.
WHEAT, \$1 70 @ bushel.
CORN, 7c.
OATS, 35c @ 40c.
PORK, \$15 1/2 @ \$17 @ barrel.
BEEF, hams @ \$11 @ \$15.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHO WANTS A MELODEON?
From the Manufactory of Carhart?

The original inventor of this much admired instrument, second to none, but indisputably superior in durability, tone, and workmanship, to any in the world. These instruments can be delivered at the Manufacturer's prices, by leaving your orders with the duly authorized Agent.

G. L. DARBY, Newmarket.

March 27th, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
A. M. HALL'S SALOON,

FRESH OYSTERS,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH MACKERELL,
FRESH LOBSTERS,
AND FRESH CRABBERS.
Newmarket, March 20, 1856. 14w2

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET
WEST HALF 29 in 6th Con. East Gwillimbury—50 acres cleared—cheap.
Address, post paid.

J. R. MOUNTJOY,
Also 20 in 3rd Con. Mulmur—E. H. S.—selected lot.
Toronto, March 6th, 1856. 13w1

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of Union School Section No. 2, Whitechurch King, until the 25th instant.

For Furnishing Material
AND
BUILDING A SCHOOL HOUSE,
to be completed on or before the first day of November next.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the above office.
The lowest tender if otherwise satisfactory, will be accepted.

ADAM GRAHAM,
BENJAMIN PEARSON,
JAMES ABBOTT, Trustees,
Aurora, March 3rd, 1856. 12w3

SELLING OFF.

R. H. SMITH,
Newmarket,
HAVING disposed of his interest in the Mercantile business to

Mr. Moses W. Bogert,
IS NOW SELLING OFF
His immense Stock of Goods, consisting in part of a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES,
TEAS AND SUGARS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
DYE STUFFS,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET WARP,

Some beautiful patterns Carpets.

ROOM PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS,
ROCHESTER TOOLS.

Philadelphia Mill and Mulley Saws,
Cross-Cut and Patent Circular
Teeth Saws,
BARN DOOR HINGES,
CABLE CHAIN, ZINC,
SCOTCH BARK IRON PLATE, HOOP,
KANSAS SWEDEN HORN,
CUT BLISTER, SPRING & EAGLE STEEL,
AMERICAN SALT,
WATER LIME.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HILLENARY, &c., &c.
As the Stock of Goods must be sold before the 29th of March, great bargains may be expected.

February 25, 1856. ROBERT H. SMITH. 5w

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King, 200 ACRES,
BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;
A beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,
On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.
TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly instalments, Enquire of

A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856. 10w1

ATTENTION!

Selling off at Cost in Newmarket!

JOHN DAVISON
WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost Price for Cash, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &c.,
All of Superior Quality.

Parties wishing to purchase Cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. WISHES to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for

BOOTS AND SHOES
Of every variety, on the shortest notice.

Two good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON,
Newmarket, Feb'y 13, 1856. 9w1

NEWS FOR FARMERS!

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada, MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE, with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stand unrivalled as a combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaptability to uneven surfaces—Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Reaper is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a Cornfield may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, \$120.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The Platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the rake have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are Self-feeding. Once oiling will last a whole day.

SEYMOR and Morgan's Reaper, which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

Price \$120.
KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE, Price \$110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clear as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by putting, on principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing,
February, 6th, 1856. 8y1

100 NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at \$20 each.

J. WALTON & Co.

AURORA

GARRAGE FACTORY.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

Also
An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.
Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY,

House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
BEGS to inform the good people of Aurora and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Work in the above branches, and hopes by assiduity, integrity, and punctuality, and least thought not least, reasonable charges, to meet and receive a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

GARRAGE TRIMMING.

George E. Giles,
BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
In all styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.
Aurora, Feb. 18th, 1856. 9

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
ON SHORT NOTICE,
And at Moderate Prices.

HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,
Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work, Plain or Ornamental.

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the short notice.
Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNVILLE.

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapsness and Variety
He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.

CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,
CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
ROCHESTER TOOLS,
And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
In connection with the above.
Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856. 4w1

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

There never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at

B. PEARSON'S, AURORA,
Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Moire Antiques, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Moire Plaid, De Laines, &c., Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, in great variety, together with an assortment of French, New, all-worsted Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemises, Gloves and Hosiery. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to

B. PEARSON, Aurora.
The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,
All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,
B. PEARSON.
N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.
Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2w1

REMOVED
TO THE
Old Stand,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,
NEW MARKET.

THE Subscriber having recently fitted up his Store has opened up a superior stock of

DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
Consisting partly of
Coburns and Cashmeres,
Alpines and Orleans,
Austrian Crapes,
German and British Gales,
Burnish Checks,
Glacis and Gros de Naples,
Moir Antiques,
Plain and Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Plain do. do. Gimps and Fringes,
Searls and Sashes,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Plain and Fancy Doeskins & Tweeds,
Vestings,
Searls and Ties, &c., &c., &c.,
Together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES,
Including London Pickles and Sauces.

WINE AND LIQUORS,
Crockery,
HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,
Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
JOS. CAWTHRA,
Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1w1

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL
TERMS PER QUARTER:

Pupils under eight years, 0 10 0
Over eight years, 0 15 0
Music, 1 10 0
Singing, 1 10 0
Boards without Music, 7 5 0
Newmarket, Dec. 21st, 1855. 2w2

Several Farms Wanted.

By Intending Settlers.

An English Gentleman is desirous of purchasing a partly cleared Farm with a suitable House and Offices, of from 100 to 400 acres, within 10 miles of Toronto, and where the live and dead stock might be purchased at a valuation, or he would rent such a property with the option of purchase. Terms—CASH.

SEVERAL SMALLER FARMS WANTED.
Full particulars of terms, locality, sporting &c., may be addressed, post-paid to the care of the Rev. the Editor of the *Old Countryman*, Toronto, Canada West.

127 An excellent Farm of about 40 Acres, with Dwelling House, &c., for sale on Yonge street, five miles from the city.

Properties for sale in Canada will be advertised in the edition for Europe at a reduced price. The number of copies sent (either from the place of publication or from Subscribers approaching 500 weekly.

"The Old Countryman."
Tri-Weekly.
Price Ten Shillings per annum, always in advance. The Saturday issue, intended for Europe, may be had at one dollar per annum.

Single numbers, folded for the post, may be had at one Penny each at Shaw's, Bookseller, St. Lawrence Avenue, Toronto.

N.B.—Parties receiving and retaining one or more numbers of *The Old Countryman* will not be considered Subscribers until they have signified their wish to become so.

Communications illustrative of the Natural History of various localities, will be much valued, and will be very interesting at home.

Offices of *The Old Countryman* over Rowell's Book Store, King Street East, Second Floor.
Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1856. 9

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,
A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon.

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

All work warranted as to neatness and durability.
N.B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE,
Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856. 8y1

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Also on hand a large and good supply of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE Establishment,
At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customers' work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

